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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 29 and 68
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 2 October 1991 from His Excellency, Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 29 and 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khodaidad BASHARMAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 2 October 1991 from the President of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

This is to inform you that, in recent days, specially following the joint declaration made by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Afghanistan, the extremist segment of the opposition forces, directly instigated, encouraged and supported by the Pakistani military circles, have intensified their fighting activities against the Republic of Afghanistan, particularly in areas bordering with Pakistan. I would like to bring to your attention that, during the recent days alone, thousands of long-distance heavy rocket shellings have been carried out by the opposition forces on Gardez, Laghman and Jalalabad cities.

From the reliable information we have received, it reveals that, during the last month, a huge quantity of weapons and ammunitions have been transported from the territory of Pakistan into Afghanistan through several convoys of vehicles. These shipments are being continued with an unprecedented pace. These and other related evidences are a testimony to the reality that the opposition groups, enjoying the direct support and cooperation of certain circles in Pakistan, have resorted to fresh adventurous acts that will lead to nothing but further killings of the people and the destruction of Afghanistan.

I deem it necessary here to draw your attention to the fact that the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan was the first party to the conflict which proclaimed its full support for your five-point proposal and the recent joint statement by the United States and the Soviet Union on Afghanistan. You may be aware that, recently, we have forwarded a new initiative, i.e., the launching of elections for the local councils, which will certainly serve as a prelude to the implementation of your proposals aimed at establishing a broad-based government in Afghanistan. This initiative, which is the subject of a separate letter to you, will also serve as an important step towards an intra-Afghan dialogue.

Regrettably, however, not only has the reaction of the opposition forces and their Pakistani patrons to your proposals, the United States-Soviet statement and our peace initiatives been abstract, vague and even obstructing, but they have revealed their intention for the continuation of war and a military solution by increasing the stockpiling of weapons and intensifying war and bloodshed.

As I have clearly stated in my previous letters, I once again underline the fact that the termination of the supply of weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union to the conflicting parties in Afghanistan can lead to the restoration of peace only when the arms supply by all the resources to all the warring factions is ended and, in order to attain that aim, an effective and practical monitoring mechanism is worked out under the auspices of or in close cooperation with the United Nations.

I would like to stress that the aforementioned acts of violence being perpetrated by the opposition forces and their Pakistani benefactors will further complicate the situation and will even lead to the impediment of the already fruitful efforts aimed at ending the war and ensuring peace in our country. At this sensitive juncture of the history of our country, we once again call upon you to pay due attention to the grave situation and the awful threats posed to our country and our region as a result of the reckless deeds of the Afghan opposition and the Pakistani authorities. We hope that you will take urgent action and make every effort so as to persuade Pakistan to put an immediate end to armed attacks on Afghanistan cities and terminate the arms shipments into the territory of Afghanistan.

NAJIBULLAH
President of the Republic
of Afghanistan

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 29 and 68
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(Signed) Khodaidad BASHARMAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 2 October 1991 from the President of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

For the purpose of creating favourable conditions for the implementation of your proposal submitted on 21 May 1991 aimed at a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, and availing ourselves of the opportunity and encouraging the international climate brought about by the joint United States-Soviet statement of 13 September 1991 on Afghanistan, we in the Republic of Afghanistan, pursuant to our previous peace proposals, have put forward a new initiative, i.e., the launching of preliminary elections for the local councils both in the areas under the control of the government and those influenced by the opposition forces.

This initiative contains a mechanism for holding preliminary elections for the local councils, in which all the parties to the conflict would be allowed to participate on a free and voluntary basis. Such elections can serve as a rehearsal for the future parliamentary elections throughout the country. The government welcomes the candidates of the opposition parties, groups and individuals in all constituencies. The government is further ready to embark on preparatory work for such elections in a joint effort with all other parties concerned. We also welcome the role and assistance of the United Nations in setting the date and conducting the elections in all its stages.

With a view to successfully launching the elections, we call upon the international community and the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as the co-guarantors of the Geneva Agreements and the parties to the statement of 13 September 1991 on Afghanistan, to utilize their prestigious powers for inducing the opposition forces to refrain from further bloodshed and destruction of the country and to urge them instead to contribute to the restoration of peace through cooperating with the government in conducting the proposed elections.

It would not be irrelevant here to stress once again the imperative need for an international monitoring mechanism in order to verify the termination of arms supplies to Afghanistan enunciated in your proposal, as well as proclaimed by the two super-Powers. In our view, this monitoring mechanism should be arranged in such a manner that will help prevent not only arms shipments but also illicit drug trafficking. We are of the conviction that, in the event of the lack of an international monitoring mechanism, the war and bloodshed will continue to be intensified and, as a result, your proposal as well as the United States-Soviet statement on the cutoff of arms supplies will remain on paper. That will no doubt lead to the loss of credibility of the said proposal and statement not only for the people of Afghanistan but also for the whole world community.

We are well aware of the fact that your proposal, as well as the United States-Soviet statement, is aimed solely at the peaceful solution and the restoration of peace in our war-stricken country, but, regretfully, the sad reality prevailing in the field is that the increasing shipments of deadly weapons and ammunitions to Afghanistan are nowadays accompanied by modern war technology, including long-range artillery, armoured battle vehicles and combat tanks.

Such a state of affairs will certainly not only jeopardize your peace-seeking efforts and those of the peace-loving States but it will also result in further killings of our innocent people who have suffered abundantly from the agony of the bloody war going on for more than 12 years now.

It is for that reason that we appeal to you to back up and support your own good offices mission and that of the two super-Powers aimed at a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan issue by sparing no efforts to help in the realization of our aforementioned proposals.

NAJIBULLAH
President of the
Republic of Afghanistan

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Agenda item 22

PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	MANDATE AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE	1 - 8	2
II.	PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION	9 - 29	3
III.	FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD	30 - 38	8
Annex.	List of 1990 and 1991 recipients of the Peace Messenger Award ..		11

I. MANDATE AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE

1. On 24 October 1989 the General Assembly adopted resolution A/44/[illegible] by consensus, urging Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in efforts for the promotion of peace. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the development of programmes and activities to promote peace in the world. The present report has been prepared on the basis of information received from Member States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and concerned non-governmental organizations as of 20 September 1991.

2. At the request of the Assembly, a programme and a general set of guidelines for the promotion of peace was prepared by the Secretary-General (see A/40/669, annex I, and A/40/669/Add.1, annex I) in 1985 and was unanimously approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/10 of 11 November 1985. In subsequent resolutions (A/42/13 and A/44/11), the General Assembly has recognized the continuing relevance and validity of those guidelines and has urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to continue their efforts for the promotion of peace on that basis.

3. The desire for a more peaceful world is shared by people worldwide and efforts for the promotion of peace can be undertaken at the international, national and grass-roots levels. The guidelines for the promotion of peace, as approved by the General Assembly, focus on three primary objectives:

(a) To stimulate action in the promotion of peace, international security and cooperation and the resolution of conflict by peaceful means;

(b) To strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace;

(c) To focus attention on the basic requirements of peace, in particular problems of development, disarmament, human rights, human needs and the preparation for life in peace.

On this basis various projects, activities and special events have been initiated worldwide for the promotion of peace.

4. The Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs is responsible for coordinating activities for the promotion of peace and serves as a clearing-house for information on projects and programmes related to peace. Among the primary functions of the Unit is the encouragement of activities and the exchange of information on peace issues among over 600 non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and cities around the world. The Secretary-General has designated over 400 of these organizations and cities as "Peace Messengers" for their contributions

to the promotion of peace and their continuing cooperation with the United Nations. Rules for the designation of the "Peace Messenger" award are provided in the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Peace (A/42/487). A list of the 1990 and 1991 recipients of the Peace Messenger Award is annexed to this report.

5. The Peace Studies Unit also coordinates the annual observance of the International Day of Peace, undertakes research on specific aspects of peace and cooperates with various United Nations departments and specialized agencies in highlighting the relationship of peace and issues such as environment, human rights, culture, global development and disarmament.

6. Special activities for the promotion of peace are financed from the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace. As of 15 September 1991, the Fund had a total amounting to $US 12,290 in convertible currencies and $US 36,167 in non-convertible currencies.

7. Over the past two years, unprecedented international developments have opened up significant opportunities for greater cooperation and pragmatism in efforts to solve global problems and create a more secure and peaceful world. The ending of the "cold war", recent arms-control accords, peaceful revolution in Eastern Europe and concrete steps for eliminating the apartheid system in South Africa demonstrated important progress towards more universal fulfilment of the basic objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. These and other achievements reflect the powerful momentum which can be generated by concerted efforts at the international, national and grass-roots levels.

8. As old frameworks and structures have given way to what is new and unfamiliar, tensions and insecurities have intensified. Despite the positive steps already taken, greater efforts must be directed towards ensuring peaceful transitions and the creation of new and more equitable mechanisms for human relations. In this context, a significant number of programmes and activities related to peace around the world have begun to focus more directly on the relationship of peace and the quality of life. This focus suggests growing acceptance of a significant new dimension in thinking about peace. The traditional conception of peace as the absence of war is being reshaped by increased knowledge and awareness of the daily hardships suffered by individuals in many regions and the growing realization that the long-term survival of this planet can no longer be taken for granted. Peace and security are no longer viewed as exclusively military concerns.

II. PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

9. Over the past two years, a wide variety of programmes and activities to promote peace was initiated by people in regions worldwide. Efforts by Governments, international organizations reflect a long-term commitment to the process of peace-building. In this context, the contributions of non-governmental organizations are particularly noteworthy, for they provide an important means of translating the universal concept of peace into a

practical value of daily life. Their efforts provide an essential complement to the ongoing work of Governments and international governmental organizations and agencies. Recent political developments have demonstrated the momentum which can be generated by the sustained and concerted efforts of Governments, grass-roots organizations and international organizations and agencies. Real progress towards peace requires concerted and sustained efforts by people everywhere.

10. Among the most active contributors to programmes and activities related to peace are academics, religious groups, educators, youth and women's organizations, veterans' groups, the ageing and elderly, business institutions, and individuals and institutions engaged in the fine arts. Particular attention is being directed towards conflict resolution and negotiation, adult and youth education, exchange programmes and research on issues such as economic conversion, regional security and non-offensive defence. Growing emphasis is being placed on the relationship of peace with environmental concerns, human rights and sustainable development.

11. Although programmes and activities for the promotion of peace are being undertaken at international, national and local levels, grass-roots groups and non-governmental organizations are among the most active contributors. The following is a brief survey of programmes and activities for peace around the world which were undertaken during 1990 and 1991. This survey includes activities of Member States, the Organization of the United Nations, cities, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

12. Each year the observance of the International Day of Peace on the third Tuesday of September calls attention to the opening of the General Assembly's session and provides an opportunity for States, cities and organizations worldwide to undertake activities which highlight the significance of the Day. In 1990, the Secretary-General dedicated the Day to the theme "Many Cultures, One World" in order to draw attention to the relationship of peace and culture, and to highlight activities of the Decade for Cultural Development coordinated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). At United Nations Headquarters, the Peace Studies Unit organized a two-day consultative meeting of 70 Peace Messenger organizations, hosted a one-day visit of 45 mayors from Peace Messenger cities for the Day, and coordinated the annual ceremony at the Japanese Peace Bell. An informal report was prepared on the meeting of Peace Messenger organizations.

13. In 1991, the theme for the International Day of Peace was "Light a Candle for Peace". This theme was selected for its simplicity and the universal symbolism of a lighted candle. People were encouraged to participate in the Day by placing a lighted candle in their windows on the evening of the International Day of Peace. Because of the positive response to this theme shown by non-governmental organizations (particularly educational and religious institutions) and United Nations Information Centres (UNICs), consideration is being given to using this theme again in 1992. By keeping one consistent theme, it is hoped that awareness and participation in the Day will increase each year.

14. Each year, Peace Messenger Awards are presented to deserving organizations and cities around the world on the International Day of Peace. The presentation ceremonies are organized in New York by the Peace Studies Unit and at other United Nations duty stations by the relevant UNIC. The ceremonies provide a valuable opportunity for building a closer relationship between the United Nations and local communities and for generating greater interest and support for the Organization.

15. Based on information received by the Secretariat for 1990, special statements and proclamations for the Day were issued by the President of Mali and the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bangladesh. Special events were organized by UNICs and non-governmental organizations in Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Greece, Lesotho, New Zealand, Peru, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. For the occasion of the Day, the Polish Naval Academy's tallship ORP Iskra visited New York with 20 international students and a crew of 40 Polish naval cadets as participants in the "International Class Afloat" project. Mr. Guido de Marco, President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, accepted honorary chairmanship of the project during a visit aboard ship.

16. According to information received for the 1991 observance, special messages for the Day were delivered by the President of Mali, the President of the Philippines and the Vice-President of Peru. In the United States, proclamations for the Day were issued by the Governor of the State of Hawaii and the Mayors of New York, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Special events were organized by UNICs and/or NGOs in Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United States of America. In the Philippines, President Corazon Aquino proclaimed the week of 7 to 14 September Peace Toys Week and a variety of events was scheduled throughout that period. The Archbishop of Manila issued a pastoral letter to all churches inviting them to celebrate a special mass and hold candle-lighting ceremonies on the International Day of Peace. International non-governmental organizations such as the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University and the Experiment in International Living encouraged observance of the Day through their offices worldwide.

17. Several long-term Peace Messenger projects, entitled "Peace Messenger Initiatives Dedicated to the United Nations", are continuing and expanding to encompass new areas of activity and offer new opportunities for participation. These projects, designed to be global in scope, are specifically oriented towards fulfilling United Nations objectives for the promotion of peace.

18. "Global Cooperation for a Better World", sponsored by the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University based in India, was launched in 1988 and has now registered over one million participants around the world. The project encouraged people to express their visions of a better world and to consider what steps they might take towards fulfilling those visions. The overwhelming

response has created a significant global database of peoples' hopes for the future which can be assessed on a global, regional or country basis. A book containing the results of the project is in preparation for publication in 1992.

19. The Conflict Resolution Network, with its headquarters in Australia, offers training in conflict-resolution to individuals, the media, academic institutions, government and non-governmental agencies. In 1990, it organized a major international conference on conflict-resolution for participants throughout South-East Asia and, in 1991, it hosted an international conference in Australia. It issues a regular newsletter, offers handbooks and courses by correspondence, and has published a book on conflict-resolution techniques in Australia with potential future distribution abroad.

20. A new "Peace Messenger Initiative Dedicated to the United Nations" is being coordinated by Pathways to Peace, situated in the United States. The objective of the project, undertaken in support of the Peace Studies Unit, is to encourage greater cooperation and collaboration among Peace Messengers by inviting them to contribute to an ongoing calendar of Peace Messenger projects and activities. By registering their events and programmes on the calendar, Peace Messengers will have more opportunity to share ideas, participate in Peace Messenger-sponsored events and identify partner and collaborating organizations. Particular attention is focused on generating annual activities for observing the International Day of Peace and planning for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations.

21. Peace Messenger cities met in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1990 and in Yokohama, Japan, in 1991. As part of the 1990 meeting, mayors visited the United Nations for the International Day of Peace, met with the Secretary-General, attended the opening of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and were invited to a reception in their honour hosted by Mayor David Dinkins of New York City. The Yokohama event opened with a public meeting and forum for 1,000 people, but provided an important opportunity for mayors to meet together and exchange ideas and experiences in the context of the theme "Mutual Understanding through International Exchange: The Role of Cities in World Peace". The mayors issued a joint appeal at the close of each meeting. Plans are being made by the city of Marrakesh to host the 1992 meeting of Peace Messenger cities.

22. In June 1991, representatives of 70 Peace Messenger organizations came to Dagomys, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for a meeting sponsored by the Soviet Peace Fund and the Peace Studies Unit. The purpose of the meeting was to identify new priorities in the promotion of peace through the year 2000, and to encourage greater cooperation among Peace Messengers. The meeting was financed by a contribution from the Soviet Peace Fund to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace. In addition to several plenary sessions, workshops were organized on three topics: (a) Peace and International Security; (b) Peace and the Quality of Life; (c) Peace Research and Education. A report on the meeting was prepared by the Peace Studies Unit.

23. A variety of international conferences has addressed various aspects of peace during 1990 and 1991. In 1990, Teachers for Peace brought together over 400 participants from 45 countries for their Third International Congress in Budapest. Based on that successful meeting, Teachers for Peace is finalizing arrangements for their Fourth Congress which will meet in Paris in 1992. Conferences related to aspects of disarmament, such as economic conversion and maritime disarmament, were organized by the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and sponsored by non-governmental organizations such as the Soviet Peace Fund and the Swedish People's Parliament for Disarmament. The Alliance for Peace in Romania, which has replaced the former National Committee for the Defence of Peace, has already organized two international symposia on the themes "Culture - Antidote against Violence" and "Tourism - a Passport for Peace". The Peace Studies Unit hosted the fourth colloquium in the "Visionaries of World Peace" series in August 1990 together with the Albert Schweitzer Memorial Foundation. The colloquium brought over 700 participants to United Nations Headquarters to consider "The Relevance of Albert Schweitzer at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century".

24. In the field of research, the Peruvian Association for Peace Studies and Research is co-sponsoring a Conference on the Culture of Violence and Peace Culture together with the United Nations University in October 1991. The International Peace Research Association held its twenty-fifth anniversary conference at Groeningen in the Netherlands in July 1990 and announced the establishment of three new regional peace research organizations in Africa, Europe and Latin America. As a follow-up to the 1989 International Congress on Peace in the Minds of Men, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, UNESCO is organizing a 1992 meeting of the Advisory Working Group to study the social and cultural origins of violence in cooperation with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Research of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark).

25. Education programmes are a primary focus for peace activities - for both young people and adults. The Irish Commission for Justice and Peace recently prepared two peace education modules as further components of their series for use in primary and secondary schools. Now a tradition, the first of September continues to be marked as Peace Lesson Day in schools throughout the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In addition to formal classroom activities, the United Nations Association of Jamaica sponsored its seventeenth annual model United Nations for students in 1990. The Pacific Peace Festival, sponsored each year by the Department of Education of Yokohama has fostered concern and sensitivity among Japanese students for the needs of young people in developing countries. As a result, Yokohama students raised money during the school year in order to present substantial donations to the United Nations Children's Fund in 1990 and 1991.

26. At the university level, the Government of Costa Rica has established peace-education programmes at the University of Costa Rica and the National University which include courses on international relations and cooperation, peace education, human rights and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The University of Peace, based in Costa Rica, has initiated a variety of courses related to agro-forestry, ecology and peace and international relations. A

new lectureship was established in 1991 on the subject "Central America for Peace". The inaugural lecture was given by President Jorge Serrano Elias of Guatemala. On an international basis, the 1988 Conference of University Presidents on the Responsibility of Universities in the Nuclear Age led to the elaboration, in 1990, of the Talloires Guide, a transnational and transdisciplinary curriculum on global peace and security. The guide is available to interested academics and the Declaration of University Presidents, first adopted at Talloires, France in 1990, remains open for signature.

27. Special activities involving the fine arts also focus increasing attention on peace. The "Imagine" programme of the Trollwood School for the Performing Arts, Movement for Understanding and Peace Child International bring together young people from various countries to create and perform musical productions which highlight the concerns of young people for the future. Based on the 1989 adoption of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, Peace Child International and several other children's organizations have incorporated aspects of children's rights into their programmes. Performing Artists for Peace sponsors an annual art exhibit on peace-related themes in Hawaii at the time of the International Day of Peace. Themes have included peace and human rights, peace and the environment, and peace and the child.

28. On 17 September 1991, the city of Osaka, Japan, inaugurated a new peace museum. The museum joins a growing network of peace museums around the world in cities such as Caen, France; Chicago, United States; Kazakhstan, USSR; Londonderry, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

29. The Peace Studies Unit disseminates a variety of information materials including a periodic newsletter entitled Peace-Notes, reports, posters and a brochure concerning the observance of the International Day of Peace. Many research organizations and institutions publish regular newsletters and journals on peace-related issues, among them the African Peace Research Institute, the Peace Research Centre of the Australian National University, the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, and the Peace Research Institute - Oslo.

III. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD

30. The preceding section provided a brief sample of programmes and activities to promote peace in the world. Despite the limited size of the sample presented, several important conclusions can be drawn from the events and programmes of the past two years.

31. Despite the ending of the cold war, the concern and interest of people for the promotion of peace has not diminished in any region. The primary change which can be perceived is a shift to broader conceptions of components

of peace and greater emphasis on issues such as human rights and the environment. Basic human needs such as food, shelter, housing and medical care are also a focus in considering conditions for peace in the world.

32. The community of non-governmental organizations remains an important source of ideas and action for the promotion of peace. Such organizations frequently provide the initial impetus for positive action and their efforts, when undertaken in tandem with other organizations or relevant governmental offices, can have significant and long-term impact.

33. Based on new perceptions of peace, many organizations which were not specifically identified in the past with efforts for the promotion of peace are now taking a more active part. For example, the International Alliance of Women will include a peace workshop in its 1992 Congress in Athens.

34. New organizations are also being established or replacing obsolete institutions. In Romania, for example, the National Women's Union has been reconstituted and is focusing on practical efforts for women's and children's rights. At the same time, well-established, peace-related organizations are reshaping their agendas to accommodate new priorities in the promotion of peace. The International Peace Bureau, one of the oldest institutions dedicated to peace and a Nobel Prize recipient, will hold its centenary meeting in Finland in the autumn of 1992. That meeting will be a significant occasion for assessment and renewed initiative.

35. Peace Messenger organizations have expressed interest in forming networks for cooperation on human rights, environment, education and other areas of special interest. On the basis of their first international meeting in 1991, they discussed the possibility of holding regional Peace Messenger meetings over the next two years. At the invitation of Gujarat Vidyapith, based in India, plans are being discussed for a meeting of Asian Peace Messengers organizations in early 1992. Peace Messenger cities have tentative invitations for annual meetings in different cities for the next three years.

36. As efforts towards peace take a more practical orientation, new initiatives and partnerships will characterize future efforts for its promotion. The ending of the cold war, while opening new opportunites for peace, clearly has not created a peaceful world. It has, however, challenged people to consider what more is needed if further steps towards that world are to be taken. The rhetoric of peace is giving way to concrete action towards its achievement.

37. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 will provide a unique opportunity for Member States, cities, non-governmental organizations and the media to consider the role of the United Nations in the promotion of peace. In this context, Peace Messengers have begun to consider plans for programmes and events which will highlight United Nations contributions to peace, their own cooperation with the United Nations and priorities for future efforts.

38. In the last two years, the United Nations has assumed increased prominence as the primary international organization dedicated to the maintenance of international peace and security. As a result, the organization is increasingly utilized as a source of information, advice and coordination on peace-related issues. The Secretary-General suggests that Member States and interested organizations should be invited to continue informing the Secretariat of their programmes and activities for the promotion of peace. The Secretary-General will continue to report to Member States, on a periodic basis, initiatives taken and general trends in the promotion of peace around the world.

ANNEX

List of 1990 and 1991 recipients of the Peace Messenger Award

A. Organizations and institutions

Academie Diplomatique Internationale (France)
African Peace Research Institute (Nigeria)
Association pro Derechos Humanos de España
Centro el Canelo de Nos (Chile)
Children's Cultural Centre of Belgrade
Cooperation for Peace (Sweden)
Dutch United Nations Student Association of the University of Rotterdam
Groupe de Recherche de d'Information sur la Paix (Belgium)
"Imagine"-Trollwood Performing Arts School (United States of America)
Institute of International Law and International Relations (Greece)
Iowa Peace Institute
Italian National Council "Justice, Peace, Ecology"
Movement for Understanding (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Nile Centres for Information, Education and Training (Egypt)
PAND International-Performers and Artists for Nuclear Disarmement (Finland)
Samantha Smith Worldpeace Camp (United States of America)
Santa Cruz Peace Day Project
Stichting Vredesopbouw, Utrecht
Together for Peace Foundation (Italy)
United Nations Association of Australia-Blue Mountains Branch
United Nations Association of Lesotho

B. Cities

Antwerp, Belgium
Atlanta, United States of America
Bandung, Indonesia
Berlin, Germany
Coventry, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Krusevac, Yugoslavia
Quito, Ecuador
Tokyo, Japan
Vladivostok, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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Agenda item 145
CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) for the month of October, I have the honour to tansmit to you the attached copy of resolution MRE/RES.2/91, entitled "Support for democracy in Haiti", which was adopted by the Organization of American States on 8 October 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 145, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Resolution MRE/RES.2/91 of 8 October 1991, adopted by the Organization of American States

Support for democracy in Haiti

THE AD HOC MEETING OF MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

HAVING SEEN resolution MRE/RES.1/91 "Support for the Democratic Government of Haiti" and the report of the mission designated in operative paragraph 2 of said resolution, and the request presented by the President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in his letter of 7 October 1991 (MRE/doc.3/91) to the Secretary-General,

CONSIDERING:

That the crisis in Haiti has become more serious and that, consequently, it is necessary to adopt additional measures in accordance with operative paragraph 10 of resolution MRE/RES.1/91, and

The request received from President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to have the Organization, through a civilian mission, establish a presence in Haiti in order to contribute to the solution of the crisis in the country,

RESOLVES:

I

1. To reiterate resolution MRE/RES.1/91 "Support for the Democratic Government of Haiti", particularly with regard to the restoration of the exercise of the legitimate authority of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and to the need to restore constitutional order, and to maintain the measures adopted in that resolution;

2. To condemn strongly the use of violence and military coercion and the decision to replace illegally the constitutional President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

3. To declare that no government that may result from this illegal situation will be accepted and, consequently, to declare that no representative of such government will be accepted;

4. To urge the member States to proceed immediately to freeze the assets of the Haitian State and to impose a trade embargo on Haiti, except for humanitarian aid. All humanitarian assistance must be channelled through international agencies or non-governmental organizations.

II

1. To accede to the request of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide that a civilian mission be constituted to re-establish and strengthen constitutional democracy in Haiti (OEA-DEMOC), which should go to that country in order to facilitate the re-establishment and strengthening of democratic institutions, the full force and effect of the Constitution, respect for the human rights of all Haitians, and to support the administration of justice and the adequate functioning of all the institutions that will make it possible to achieve these objectives. The Mission must have the guarantees that are indispensable for the security of its members;

2. To entrust to the Secretary-General the organization of OEA-DEMOC and to finance it by means of a special fund. To urge member States, permanent observers and the international community to make urgent contributions to the accomplishment of that mission.

III

1. To request the Secretary-General to keep the Ministers for Foreign Affairs informed, through the Permanent Council, on the effectiveness of the measures adopted so that they may decide on any further measures that may be necessary;

2. To request the Secretary-General also to report on the activities of the Mission OEA-DEMOC;

3. To request the Secretary-General to keep open channels of communication with the democratically constituted political institutions and other sectors in Haiti in order to facilitate dialogue, with a view to ensuring the mmodalities and guarantees that will make it possible for President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to return to office;

4. To transmit this resolution to the United Nations and to request its member States to adopt the same measures agreed upon by the American States.

UNITED
NATIONS

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THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the "Geneva Agreement" signed at Geneva, Switzerland, on 4 April 1990 by representatives of the Government of El Salvador and of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Geneva Agreement
(4 April 1991)

At the request of the Central American Presidents and within the framework of the mandate of good offices conferred on me by the Security Council under resolution 637 of 27 July 1989, I have held consultations with the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in order to agree on the format, mechanism and pace of a process aimed at bringing about as speedily as possible, under my auspices, a definitive end to the armed conflict in that country. I have agreed to carry out this effort at the request of the Government and FMLN and because I have received assurances from both parties that there is a serious and good faith intention to seek to bring about such an end through negotiations. As a result of my consultations, the Government and FMLN have agreed on the points set forth below, which are designed to ensure that the process is conducted in an efficient and serious manner and promotes mutual trust through appropriate guarantees.

I believe that in addition to their intrinsic importance, the scrupulous maintenance of these guarantees will demonstrate the desire and ability of the parties to carry out any commitments they make during the negotiations. On this understanding, the Government and FMLN have pledged not to abandon the negotiating process.

1. The purpose of the process shall be to end the armed conflict by political means as speedily as possible, promote the democratization of the country, guarantee unrestricted respect for human rights and reunify Salvadorian society.

The initial objective shall be to reach political agreements which lay the basis for a cessation of the armed conflict and of any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, which will have to be verified by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Security Council. Once that has been achieved, the process shall lead to the establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of FMLN, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country.

2. The process shall be conducted under the auspices of the Secretary-General, on a continuous and uninterrupted basis.

3. In order to ensure the success of the negotiating process, the Government and FMLN agree to an approach which shall involve two types of complementary activities: direct dialogue between the negotiating commissions with the active participation of the Secretary-General or his Representative, and an intermediary role by the Secretary-General or his Representative between the parties to ensure that both the Government and FMLN are committed

at the highest level. The Secretary-General shall seek to ensure that these activities are conducted in a manner that genuinely contributes to the success of the process. The Government and FMLN shall ensure that their negotiating commissions have full powers to discuss and conclude agreements.

4. The Government and FMLN agree that the process shall be conducted in the strictest secrecy. The only public information on its progress shall be that provided by the Secretary-General or his authorized Representative.

5. The Secretary-General, at his discretion, may maintain confidential contacts with Governments of States Members of the United Nations or groups thereof that can contribute to the success of the process through their advice and support.

6. The Government of El Salvador and FMLN agree that the political parties and other representative social organizations existing in El Salvador have an important role to play in the attainment of peace. They also recognize the need for both the Government and FMLN to maintain appropriate, ongoing information and consultation mechanisms with such parties and social organizations in the country, and that the latter must undertake to preserve the secrecy necessary to the success of the dialogue process. When it is deemed appropriate and on the basis of mutual consent, the commissions may call upon representatives of these parties and organizations in order to receive their inputs.

7. The Government and FMLN likewise recognize that it is useful for the Secretary-General to maintain contacts with Salvadorian individuals and groups whose input may benefit his efforts.

Geneva, 4 April 1990

Representing the Government of El Salvador:

(Signed)
Mr. Oscar SANTAMARIA

(Signed)
Ambassador Guillermo PAZ LARIN

(Signed)
Ambassador Ana Cristina SOL

(Signed)
Ambassador Carlos Ernesto MENDOZA

Representing the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional:

(Signed)
Commander Shafik HANDAL

(Signed)
Mr. Salvador SAMAYOA

(Signed)
Commander Ana Guadelupe MARTINEZ

(Signed)
Commander Roberto CAÑAS

In the capacity assigned to me by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 637 (1989)

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General of the United Nations

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A S

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the "General Agenda and Timetable for the Comprehensive Negotiating Process" signed at Caracas, Venezuela, on 21 May 1990 by representatives of the Government of El Salvador and of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

General agenda and timetable for the comprehensive negotiating process

A. GENERAL AGENDA

I. The initial objective shall be to reach political agreements which lay the basis for a cessation of the armed conflict and of any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, which will have to be verified by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Security Council.

(a) First: Political agreements

(1) Armed forces

(2) Human rights

(3) Judicial system

(4) Electoral system

(5) Constitutional reform

(6) Economic and social issues

(7) Verification by the United Nations

(b) Second: Cessation of the armed conflict and of any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population

II. Establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of FMLN, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country.

(1) Armed forces

(2) Human rights

(3) Judicial system

(4) Electoral system

(5) Constitutional reform

(6) Economic and social issues

(7) Reintegration of FMLN members

(8) Verification by the United Nations

III. Final agreements for the consolidation of the objectives of the Geneva Agreement and verification, where appropriate, by the United Nations.

Note: The sequence of the items listed for each phase does not imply a strict order of consideration and may be changed by mutual consent.

Agreements must be tailored to the nature of the phase involved. Political issues have been placed in their respective phases but, given the complexity of some of them, aspects thereof may be addressed in other phases. All this depends on the dynamic of the negotiations.

B. TIMETABLE

In the light of the general agenda for the comprehensive negotiating process set forth in the preceding section, the Government of El Salvador and FMLN agree that the initial objective set forth in paragraph 1 of the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 should be achieved by the middle of September 1990, provided that agreements are reached which are synchronized, have implementation timetables and can be verified where appropriate, so as to ensure that all the components of the initial objective are duly coordinated.

This deadline would offer the additional advantage of helping to ensure that a legislative and municipal electoral process is conducted in an atmosphere of tranquillity, broad participation and freedom from intimidation.

It is difficult to set a fixed date for the conclusion of the comprehensive process. This will depend on factors that cannot be weighed at the present time, such as the extent and scope of the political agreements reched under paragraph I, which are a matter of negotiation, and the relationship between the negotiations and the electoral process. There is also a possibility that the initial objective may be achieved before the deadline. For these reasons, the conclusion of the process should be envisaged not in terms of dates but rather in terms of a given number of months after the achievement of the initial objective: tentatively, two to six months.

On the basis of the above understandings, the Government and FMLN shall, as their first substantive priority, concentrate on negotiating the political agreements envisaged under the initial objective.

Caracas, 21 May 1990

Representing the Government of El Salvador:

(Signed)
Colonel Juan A. MARTINEZ VARELA

(Signed)
Mr. Oscar Alfredo SANTAMARIA

(Signed)
Colonel Mauricio Ernesto VARGAS

(Signed)
Mr. Abelardo TORRES

(Signed)
Mr. David ESCOBAR GALINDO

(Signed)
Mr. Rafael HERNAN CONTRERAS

Representing the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional:

(Signed)
Commander Schafik HANDAL

(Signed)
Commander Eduardo SANCHO

(Signed)
Ana Guadelupe MARTINEZ

(Signed)
Salvador SAMAYOA

(Signed)
Dagoberto GUTIERREZ

(Signed)
Marta VALLADARES

(Signed)
Roberto CAÑAS

(Signed) Alvaro de SOTO
Representative of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations